

THE MONITOR NEWS

VOL. 1

MONITOR, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1916

NO. 42

The Pioneer Store

A Large and Fresh Stock of
**Groceries, Dry Goods
and Boots & Shoes,**
always on hand.

**Preserving Fruit will be in
today**

Fruit season will only last
about ten days. **BUY NOW**
or you will be left.

Fruit Jars and Rubber Rings

**FRESH BREAD ALWAYS ON
HAND. MONEY BACK IF
NOT SATISFIED**

ALSO

FIE ROSES FLOUR

**Crockery-ware Linoleum
and Rugs.**

**STETSON HATS ARE THE
BEST. WE HAVE THEM.**

WE LEAD, WE NEVER FOLLOW.

A. J. Deadmarsh

The Pioneer Merchant

GREEK CABINET RESIGNS

GREECE WILL NOW JOIN ALLIES

The Greek Cabinet has resigned and King Constantine has accepted it from Premier Zaimis. This practically means that Greece will enter the war and fight against Bulgaria.

BIG MEAT ORDER FOR CALGARY FIRM

Pat Burns Co., have secured a three million dollar contract from France, for cured meats, hams and pork. Also a big order for chilled beef.

These contracts were secured in competition with the largest Chicago firms.

It will require about 350,000 hogs to fill the first contract.

Italian troops are taking an active part on the Macedonia front.

The British crossed the Struma River and captured several villages from the Bulgarians.

2,330 prisoners were taken by the French, in two days, near Peronne where they have driven a salient into the German lines.

French troops take the village of Bocheves, on the Somme front and also make some progress on the Verdun sector.

The Russians are still holding all the ground recently won, in the Carpathians, in the face of heavy counter-attacks.

Mecklenburg Optician.

Dr. H. MECKLENBURG, the old reliable graduate optician, who has had 32 years experience, 12 years in Alberta.

CONSULT HIM HERE

Edmonton office: 208, Williamson Bldg. Phone 5225.

No agents.—Beware of impostors.

Today's Market Report

Wheat—No. 1 Northern.....1.33
Wheat—No. 2 Northern.....1.30
Wheat—No. 3 Northern.....1.27
Flax.....1.60
Oats No. 2 C. W......30
Barley......00

WAR NOTES

The formation of a coalition ministry by Hungary is considered a strong possibility.

The Italian government has decided to adopt a blacklist system in principle. The lists already drawn up by France and England will be used, with what ever additional names the Italian government may decide upon.

The French take four miles of front line trenches, along with 1,500 prisoners, on the Somme front.

The Bulgarians are on the defensive along the whole of the Macedonian front, where the allied drive is progressing. The Bulgarians are withdrawing from Greek territory.

HARVEST LEAVE FOR SOLDIERS

TIME EXTENDED

Further harvest leave has been granted to the soldiers up to the 20th of October.

On account of the high rate of wages being paid to harvest help, these extensions are given without pay or allowances.

QUEBEC BRIDGE

COLLAPSES

BIG CENTER SPAN FALLS INTO THE RIVER

The big 5,100 ton central span of the Quebec bridge fell into the river, killing nine people.

The span had just been put into position when it suddenly broke loose, and carried many of the bridge workers to their death. The span cost about half a million dollars and is a total loss.

It will take about two years to rebuild a new span.

Twelve men were killed and fourteen injured.

The wreckage of the fallen span will not obstruct navigation on the river.

Dr. R. SARGENT,

DENTIST

PROVOST, ALTA.

In Monitor the 2nd. and 4th.
Fridays of each month.

JUNE 1st. to OCTOBER 31st.

Town Council

REEVE
H. T. Egedahl
COUNCILLORS
E. B. Purdy W. H. Olson
W. S. McCulloch, Sec.-Treas.

Board of Trade

W. S. McCulloch, Pres. J. Hayes, Sec

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

REV. W. S. WICKENDES, B.A., L.T.H.
PASTOR.

Monitor, every Sunday, at 7.30 p. m.
September 17th
Neutral Hills School at 3 p. m.
Little Gap School 7.30 p. m.
A hearty invitation to all services.
Books provided.

United Lutheran Church

REV. H. T. EGEDAH, M.A.
PASTOR
Service will be held on Sunday
September the 3rd in the Butte
Church at 11 a. m.

Sunday Services

Horse Shoe.....11 a.m.
Creek Valley.....3 p. m.
Monitor.....7.30 p. m.
Monitor Sunday School..12 a.m.
REV. J. L. WRIGHT

W. G. MACKENZIE

Barriester, Solicitor Notary Public
Money to Loan
MONITOR ALBERTA

Notary Public Conveyancing
W. S. MCCULLOCH
Real Estate

Money to Loan Insurance
Monitor, Alberta

L. O. L. No. 2553

Meets on the second Tuesday in each
month. Visiting brethren always wel-
come.
MACK MACDONALD. H. McMOHRIS,
W. M. R. S.

DR. LACKNER

DENTIST

Specialist in Crown and Bridge
Work
Watch for dates when he will
be in Monitor.

Transient Ads.

LOST

Lost a saddle, on the 12th of July, on
the trail between Monitor and A. Perks
farm. Finder please notify A. Perks
or News office.

FOR SALE

House and lot in town. Will sell
at cost. Apply at News Office.

O.K. Livery and Feed
BARN

I aim to give everybody
a square deal. Give me
a trial.

Excellent Water
H. E. ARTRESS PROP.

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

LADY
URSULA'S
HUSBAND—BY—
FLORENCE WARDENWard, Luck & Co., Limited
TORONTO(Continued)
CHAPTER XV.

There was a long silence between husband and wife when these words had fallen from Lady Ursula's lips. Just for one moment he looked at her as if he meant to deny, to expostulate, to utter the usual lies which came so readily to his lips. But one glance at her noble countenance, grave, dignified, yet sorrowful and even at that supreme crisis almost tender, caused him to change his mind.

He shrugged his shoulders and decided to make light of the matter.

"Well, what of it?"

She did not answer at once. The thoughts which chased each other rapidly through her mind were so poignant that she could not readily find expression for them.

"Oh, Paul!" she ejaculated at last, under her breath.

And then she choked back a rising sob and turned away towards the door without another word.

After a moment's consideration he followed her, and when she had gone a few steps along the passage which led to the great hall of the house, she felt his hand passed caressingly through her arm.

"Ursula," he whispered, in that coaxing, sympathetic voice which few people could ever resist, "I want to talk to you. Come in here."

They were passing the open door of the library, and looking in, Paul saw that it was deserted. Indeed, no body ever went into the library at Oare Court, except to smoke. It was the sort of house where you find six packs of cards on the table, and the condition of the rows of shining volumes suggested that they had been bought with the furniture.

Lady Ursula obeyed with that air of womanly dignity which made her obedience as majestic as it was gracious. She walked to the fireplace while her husband was shutting the door, and when he came up to her, her lips were moving slightly and her eyes were closed.

"Look here," he said, "I'm at a disadvantage."

She said nothing. Then she spoke with some slight show of irritation.

"What has she been telling you about me?"

Lady Ursula looked up at him with a world of sadness and something also of fear in her blue eyes. He felt that he had lost way with her, that there was less of tenderness and more of judgment in her expression than he was accustomed to see there. But that was, after all, inevitable after the discovery which she had made. He must make a bold fight to get rid of the coldness which he saw behind her calm attitude. He realized vaguely that the affection of this noble woman, which he had not altogether despised, but which, nevertheless, he had been far from appreciating at its true value, had begun to fade before the fierce light which had been so suddenly thrown upon its object.

"All that Lady Creslow told me," answered she, gently, "she said before she knew anything. I had no idea of—of the truth till this morning, when she saw you from the window, and you saw her."

"Well, well, then I hope there's no harm done."

Lady Ursula said nothing, and Paul poked the fire vigorously. Then, growing uneasy at her silence, he turned to her with a frown.

"Come," said he, "what did she tell you?"

Lady Ursula clasped her hands and kept her eyes down as she answered in a low voice—

"I can't repeat it. And what would be the use? You know she told me only the truth, and that it was dreadful, terrible for me to hear."

"She said that I was extravagant; that I was kept without money; in the silly idea that such treatment would make me economical. Of course it didn't. Instead, it drove me to use any means that came to hand."

Lady Ursula stretched out her hand to stop him.

"Don't! I know, I know," said she in a hoarse whisper.

"She told you that I forged my father's name?"

"Don't, don't!"

"That I did other things that are

not usually done except by impetuous people. Well, I admit it. I don't even ask for consideration for the fact that I was young, very young—thirteen I was hardly used. You, who see my mother now, who she is growing old, when she has softened a little—can have no idea how harsh she could be when she was younger. I don't attempt to excuse myself; I know I resented being harshly treated, and I showed my resentment in ways that you could not approve. All I say is, that what is past is past; that if I gave trouble to my people ten years ago, I have done the best I could to atone, by blotting myself out of their existence. They sent me away, and I remained away for years. Was I to be an exile for ever? I tell you there is such a thing as love of one's country, longing to see the old places, to be amongst one's own countrymen. I plead guilty to this, that after the lapse of years I broke my promise never to come back. But I came under an assumed name, and I have never made any attempt to see any of my people on the contrary, I have avoided them. If my mother says I have made any appeals to her she is lying to you."

"She never said so. She told me about her sons, that was all," said Lady Ursula gently.

"And she cannot forgive. Well, who can? That of her mother who can't forgive, or that of the son, who is made to pay for his youthful folly in a banishment which is meant to last for his life?"

She looked up at him for the first time, and he saw that his eyes were moist.

"Don't you think, Paul, that you ought to have told me everything before I married you?" she asked, avoiding the challenge.

"He hesitated. He was touched by the gentleness with which she had listened and with which she answered him. He felt more strongly than he would have believed possible that he was anxious for this sweet-natured, noble woman to think the best she could of him. In the old days he had held eminent nobility and dignity very lightly; he had been attracted only by physical gifts, and had frequented such society as was little calculated to enhance his opinion of the sex."

Now for the first time in all his life he was impressed by something which was not of the body. In marrying Lady Ursula, he had caught at a good opportunity of regaining a footing in the ranks of good society. He had entered into a family which lived in such a restricted circle that there appeared to be little chance of an awkward meeting with one of his own relations.

He had looked upon Lady Ursula with favor indeed, as the means of supplying him with pocket money without his being forced to work for it in the shady ways which were alone open to a man of his antecedents. But he had never felt anything like love for her until now, when the gentleness with which she listened, the grave, sweet patience with which she heard his account of his doings, impressed him as no woman's gestures had ever impressed him before.

It was in a voice which thrilled her with its self-abandonment that he said, after a long silence—

"If I had told you I should have lost you."

She hung her head. It looked as if she, too, were guilty. There was another pause, and then she turned to him quickly, and laying her hand lightly on his breast, looked at him earnest, passionate eyes into his face.

"But you're sorry, aren't you, Paul? You can see now and I would give you the world to have that time over again. And it would be different, ever so different. Oh, I know it. I'm sure of it. If you had not changed, if you had not repented, I should have shrunk from you. I can trust my instincts to have told me if you had been anything but what you are! Oh, Paul, you don't know how happy I am now that I know. For indeed I have had to put up with some trials to my faith in people who didn't understand."

He was bewildered, astonished, at the simplicity which was so ready to see the best side. She went on—

"If you can forgive poor Tom now, can't you, for thinking what I did? Of course he had heard stories about you when you were very young, from people who didn't understand."

Paul breathed more freely. Things were going well for him indeed, since she was willing to believe that there was nothing against him but his very early past. As things were turning out, the meeting with his mother had been a piece of luck, instead of a misfortune.

He hastened to follow up his advantage.

"And now, dear," he said, as he held her hand, and looked down into her face, "I do hope you'll persuade that fool of a brother of yours to leave me in peace. Tell him what you know, or let me as you think right to tell him, and make him understand that he must do one of two things: leave me alone, and recognize that the fact of my having been

a little wild years ago doesn't put me outside the pale of society, or else denounce me to my face and take the consequences."

Lady Ursula was drying her eyes, now on view on the Thavies.

"I will do my best," she said. "If only you had been more open with me about the past; if you had told us your real name instead of passing under another one, you wouldn't have been so much worried by the boy."

"Well, persuade him, if you can, that I've turned over a new leaf, and that I'm doing my best to make his sister a happy wife," said Paul, with a note of new tenderness in his voice which echoed in the sympathetic heart of Lady Ursula.

"I will," she said.

(To Be Continued.)

Best Roads in the World

Value of Good Roads to a Farming Community Is Shown in France

In France, where every year the best roads of any country in the world, the highways are divided into several classes, but all of them are supervised by the national government, which maintains a bureau of roads and bridges, and supports a school for the education of the engineers and inspectors who are employed in this bureau. This method of building, and maintaining roads in France was started by the first Napoleon, who appears to have been the first European statesman who clearly saw the economic advantage of proper highways, and who at the same time had the power to carry out what he wished. The effect of these good roads in France has been wonderful. They have brought all of the various parts of the country nearer together, they have made country life less lonesome, and they have reduced the cost of transportation of country produce to a minimum. France is the only country in Europe where the agricultural classes are not dissatisfied, and where they do not feel that they have a harder time than those who labor in other fields.

Civilized nations have good roads—savage and unenlightened countries have no roads. The gauge of progress a people have made from barbarism to civilization.

The price at which a farm will sell for is determined by its location, market, and the quality of its neighborhood roads. To increase the selling price of your farm, work for good roads.

Good roads will benefit the farmer more than he ever dreams of.

On an average, the farm products of this country must be hauled by wagon, miles to market. There is more room for saving in this wagon haul than in a railroad haul of one thousand miles. The railways of the country charge only eight-tenths of a cent for hauling a ton a mile.

What Britain Has Done

Sir Gilbert Parker Tells of Work Accomplished Since War Began

In a recent article Sir Gilbert Parker tells, in the following sentences, of a few things that Great Britain has accomplished since 1914.

Great Britain has, in fact, provided an army and navy personnel of nearly 5,000,000 and has trebled the personnel of her fleet. Could any other nation in the world furnish over 4,000,000 men on a voluntary basis, as Great Britain has done?

As the world can understand that it is not alone in the field of battle that Great Britain has proved its capacity for organization. It has proved it in the civil field. It has nationalized the railways of the country and has protected the regular dividends. It secured the sugar crop of the world at the very beginning of the war, through which sugar is cheaper today in Great Britain than at the same time of it a revenue of nearly \$34,000,000.

It rescued the British people from being done by meat trusts by seizing all ships which could carry meat and, having the ships, could get her meat on fair terms, and has done so—50,000 tons a month for Great Britain and France, and 10,000 for Italy.

Those who think that Great Britain has either not done much, or not as much as she ought to have done in this war base their remarks on their ignorance, rather than on actual knowledge.

Straightening Warped Boards

A method of permanently straightening boards used for table tops, floors or other finished surfaces, that have become warped, is as follows—Resaw the board lengthwise into strips, about three inches wide. Joint all edges and glue the pieces together, with the board in the middle of the strips. Then plan the surface carefully, after the glue has well set and is perfectly dry, and the board will not warp again.

Capturing a Mine Layer

How a German Mine-Layer Was Taken By the British

British papers just to hand give details of the capture of the U.C-5, the German submarine mine layer now on view on the Thavies.

In April last a torpedo-boat destroyer was out exercising off the east coast. When she sighted the enemy she was in difficulties, and from the deck of the destroyer, then some distance away, a flag could be seen at the masthead of the submarine, and in the mist it was at first taken to be the Union Jack.

Closer inspection proved it to be the German naval ensign, and then it was noticed that the whole of the crew of the submarine appeared to be on deck. The comic side of the situation was not lost on the men of the destroyer, and once apprised of the enemy character of the distressed vessel they set to work to make her a prize.

The commander hailed the crew with a brusque invitation to surrender. The submarine men saw the guns trained on them, and they hauled down their ensign and put their hands above their heads in the approved "Kamerad" style. At a word from the commander they jumped into the water and swam for dear life away from the ship. Internal explosions followed, and at the last and heaviest a cascade of hammocks and other debris shot out of the open conning tower to a height of forty feet. That there was a vent for the explosive forces probably saved the ship, but as it was, the bottom of the vessel was punctured in two places and rivets were started, so that the craft made water quickly.

An attempt to investigate the damage was frustrated by the presence of thick black gases and about two feet from the conning tower an examination showed that, although the submarine had laid no mines, two had been released by the force of the explosions and were foul of the bottom of the vessel. Contact between the horns, which jutted out all around the mines, and the plates of the vessel, had caused the explosion of enough T.N.T. to sink a battleship, and it was an act of real heroism on the part of a young officer that rendered the submarine from being brought in as a prize.

The officer went down in a driving suit and made the mines safe by detaching the explosive devices and securing them; such a position that the salvagers could work in comparative safety. After seventeen days she was brought into an east coast port.

UC-5 is one of the boats built in sections in Germany—in five sections in all—each of which was brought to be put together and completed at sea. She is a curious craft, displacing about 195 tons, and as she has little reserve buoyancy she might not displace more than 210 tons submerged. She is about 110 feet long, and in sea-going trim has had some six feet displacement. She is submerged by blowing out certain tanks and the use of hydroplanes.

Amidships is the conning tower, with periscopes mast, and wireless mast. Forward of the conning tower are six shoots or air locks in which the twelve mines were stored, two in each shoot, and from which they were discharged electrically from the conning tower. These mines are formidable engines of destruction, and in order that they may be seen to advantage two of them have been placed on the deck of the submarine with their sinkers and framework exposed. They are pieces of mechanism, and it is estimated that each of them would cost about \$800. Let one of their horns be jarred by the impact of a ship's hull and a glass phial or tube in the interior is broken, letting loose a liquid which energizes a battery, and the mine explodes with terrific violence.

As the mines are exhibited, they are shown with their hinged legs lifted vertically against the sides, but when let go these would fall out flat and form a tripod base with a ring, and constitute the anchorage of the mine. The mine rises by flotation from the base, attached to a cable to any desired level, usually so that it may be just below the surface at low tide. The weight of each mine, with charge and sinker, is about 1,200 pounds.

This strange-looking boat, which had its precursor in a Russian mine-laying submarine named the Krab, had a crab-like speed of something like six knots. She was propelled by Diesel engines and electric accumulators, charged before leaving port. In the Thames she will be seen in what may be called sea-going trim. The preliminary to submergence was to go down to a level at which the conning tower was awash, the hydroplanes completing the operation. It will be understood that this submarine differs entirely from the big torpedoing submarines, which have great range and also carry guns. She appears to have about sixteen people on board, and the only way of lived in close and unwholesome proximity to one another in the very exiguous interior of the vessel.

Germany Cannot Yet

Divide the Earth

Maximilien Harden Issues a Grim Warning to His Country

Maximilien Harden, writing in Die Zukunft, says:—

What pressure could force a quick conclusion of peace?

["If Russia lost all her Polish territories she would go back and invite the conqueror to follow her perhaps even to Vladivostok. It is said that France could be forced to lodge and feed our armies had to suffer German authority, but there are her colonies. You can only take them when you have deprived England of her strength."]

"How can you deprive England of her strength? Favor of heaven, or accident might bring about a revolution in India, a Turkish invasion of Suez, damage by fire, mass strikes in Britain, or a sea battle which would not leave so much to England that she would be able with the ships of France and Japan to patch up something like a fleet of a great power."

"But Britain is not even suffering yet. London's face has shown no fear. Her ships sail from America. England does not need to give up anything and can barricade all roads by which we could fetch raw materials for our industries."

"Resign yourselves to the different times. Do not imagine that you are in London at the beginning of the century, dividing up the earth. A decision can only be had by challenging the cool-blooded English men."

"Russian armies stand again in Galicia and in the Bukovina close to the Carpathians. Even if they are beaten into a second retreat, will give the guarantee that, rivers once more freed of ice, there will not flow a third wave still stronger than the two which have been held back with so much difficulty against flood over the country?"

"Will not the admirably upward swing of the French power of resistance be paralyzed shortly? Do not indulge in vain prophecies. That torn country still carries the colors of unbending determination and energy."

"Britain has great embattled armies in the field. Both Western powers have said that their present offensive is not their highest effort and according to our experience, a still more furious offensive will follow. No, the earth is not to be divided yet."

Strength of Enemy Defences

Elaborateness of German Defences in Occupied Territory

The special correspondent of the London Times at British Headquarters writes: What impresses one in all the places which we have taken in the last few days is the immense strength of the German defences. One does not wonder that they be lieved them to be impregnable themselves. Nor is it only the actual positions in the front line trenches which are so strong. All the little villages and woods, each eminence and hollow, each area between the first and second lines has been converted into a fortress as formidable as the character of the ground makes possible. In the year and a half for which he has been in possession of this country the German has labored assiduously, omitting nothing which could protect him against such a day as this.

Continuously one hears new stories of some trickery on the part of the enemy. To many of these tales I am inclined to pay little attention. A story, however, was told me to day, by an eye-witness, which, I understand, has been officially reported by others, to the effect that in the course of the fighting about Thiepval a German appeared above a battered parapet waving a Red Cross flag. He was allowed to come down and was seen to lift something back into the trench. It was not until late that we saw that what he lifted was not a box or wounded man, but a machine gun.

Walter Winans, of the millionaire Baltimore family, is a champion revolver shot, and on his estate in England he has been training sharpshooters for the allies since the beginning of the war.

"I am not always a good shot. He tells a story, in fact of a time when he was such a poor shot that a boy, after watching his performance for some time, so touched his cap to him and said: 'Say, mister, gimme a dime and a start as fast as the fence, and you can let both barrels at me.'—Washington Star.

German Research

In a glossary of terms in common use in the British army, a German comic paper says that "Tipperary" is a comparatively unimportant town in Ireland, interesting only for the peculiarly high and the only way of getting to it is by the way of London Daily News.

The Monitor News

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W. B. McCULLOCH
EDITOR and PUBLISHER

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insertion, or 3 for \$1.00.Transient advertisements—50 cents
per inch, in advance.All changes of advertisements must
reach this office by Tuesday noon.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER the 1st, 1916

Note and Comment

The military hospitals commission is encouraging a movement started by a number of Quebec ladies for teaching soldiers in the Savard Park Convalescent Home in Quebec, the art of toymaking. This is one of the industries which the defeat of Germany will bring into prominence in Canada, and it is particularly adapted for wounded soldiers who still have the use of their hands. The Quebec ladies have secured from the Lord Roberts Memorial workshops in London a large collection of models of toys. There are at present about 1,500 inmates and out-patients of the convalescent homes and hospitals now under control of the commission. The majority of these men were wounded in the battles of last spring.

The forcible removal out of their country of nearly ten thousand Belgians, by the German authorities, presumably to be placed on German farms to aid in harvesting the crops, is only another instance of how the Kaiser is deliberately bleeding the conquered country.

The whole country, is physically, if not technically, in bondage to the Hun. Its labor and capital are subject to any requisition the hated foreign authority that sits at Brussels chooses to make. The Belgians are forced to do military work behind the German lines.

Ascertaining the nationality of the parents of her pupils, pursuant to a school rule, a teacher called the roll something like this: "Uriah Unson?" "English." "Heinrich Hass?" "German." "Louis LaFarge?" "French." "Johnnie Jones?" "The last boy, who had not been paying enough attention to the proceeding to know what it was all about, called out, "Neutral!"

The town council had resolved to lay out a new park.

"We have not only resolved to do it," said Councillor Purdy "the preparations are already under way."

"What have we done?" asked Councillor Olson.

"Done?" exclaimed Purdy.

"We have got the 'Keep off the Grass' signs all ready.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE NEWS

The Kaiser says that the man who started the war has an awful burden on his conscience. His conscience, he asserts, is clear. Therefore he didn't start the war.

The drought has reached such a stage in Kansas that the fish appear at the farm houses asking for a drink.

If a man falls down a stairway in his home and breaks a leg, he figures that the damage is two weeks in bed & doctor's fee. If the same man stubs his toe and falls down in a street car, he figures that the damage is easily \$10,000.

The first Redhead convention was held in Indianapolis, last week. It is not known what the object of the convention was. Perhaps it is intended to round up the red-head voters. The bald-heads will no doubt be doing the same thing.

The British ministry of munitions has announced that 161 additional munition factories have been brought under its control. There are now 4212 such factories under direct government supervision.

It would have been strange if President Wilson didn't stand by the railway employees, with election coming on so soon.

Col. Repington, one of the keenest military observers in England, though assured of the success of the allies, believes the end is still far away. He holds that the allied superiority in the field is inadequate still.

United States exports to this country for June were \$51,000,000, an increase of \$21,508,000 over the same month, last year.

Canada's exports to the States for the same period were only \$18,869,000; an increase of about \$4,000,000. These figures show plainly on which side of the border the balance of trade is.

It looks as if the German people were beginning to have doubts about the ability of their government to pay its debts.

The new German war loan is reported to be a complete failure.

WE ALL KNOW THEM

There is no one so tall that he couldn't be taller;
There is no one so small that he couldn't be smaller;
There is no one so thin that he couldn't be thinner;
There is no one so fat that he couldn't have dinner;
There is no one so mild that he couldn't be milder;
There is no one so wild that he couldn't be wilder;
And so on and so forth, this, that and the other;
But just for the fun of it, here goes another;
There is no one so keen that he couldn't be keener;
But there are folks so mean that they couldn't be meaner!

Monitor LaundryFirst Class Work
Guaranteed

Sam Lee : Prop.

E. C. Melvin & SonPlasterers, Brick Layers,
Paper Hanging and PaintingMONITOR: : ALTA.
P. O. Box 100.**Star
Restaurant**

Charlie Yee, Prop.

Board and Rooms

Meals at all Hours

Fruit, Cigars and
Soft Drinks**Your Stationery**

is your silent representative. If you sell fine goods that are up-to-date in style and of superior quality it ought to be reflected in your printing. We produce the kind that you will not be ashamed to have represent you. That is the only kind it pays to send out. Send your orders to this office.

DORE'S

Blacksmith

Shop.

Horseshoeing and Plow
Work a Specialty.

All Work Guaranteed.

We will have a car of Ford
Touring Cars in Monitor in a
few weeks.

Place your order for one now

No Delays in Delivery

Repairing Accessories

MONITOR GARAGE**The Monitor News Job Dept.**IF ITS ANY KIND OF PRINTING
WE CAN DO IT

At Home Cards
Bills of Fare
Ball Programs
Bill Heads
Blotters
Booklets
By-Laws
Envelopes
Letter Heads
Milk Tickets
Collecting Notices
Pamphlets
Posters
Receipts
Wedding Stationery

Artistic Job Printing our Specialty.**J. HAMER,**

Full Stock of Harness
Saddles, Whips & Supplies
Trunks and Suitcases

MONITOR.



Russian Flyers Drop Huge Bombs

New System of Air Tactics Adopted

For Russian Aeroplanes a new system of air tactics has been worked out for Russian big aeroplanes. The giant Ilya Muro-metz, the aeroplane in question, has at last come into its own.

As a result of an improvement in phototechnique, the airman even when travelling at full speed can drop bombs with amazing accuracy. This solves the problem of bombing trenches. Manned by four men, the Ilya Murometz can carry bombs nearly as heavy and deadly as the Krupp 42-centimetre mortars can shoot. They drop these bombs, it is claimed, more accurately than the Krupp guns, and they are infinitely more mobile. High spouts of flame can be seen rising from the enemy's lines, and the explosions are so terrific that when the enemy trenches are close Russians have to crouch and stop their ears against the effects of the concussion.

Corns cripple the feet and make walking a torture, yet sure relief in the shape of Holloway's Corn Cure is within reach of all.

How to Drink Milk

Sip milk slowly. Take four minutes at least to finish a tumblerful, and take only a good teaspoonful at one sip. This is the ideal way in which to drink milk. When milk finds its way into the stomach, it is instantly curdled. If you drink a large quantity at once it is curdled into one big mass, only on the outside of which the juices of the stomach can work.

If you drink it in little sips, each sip is curdled up by itself, and the whole glassful finally finds itself in a loose lump, made of little lumps, upon which the stomach's juices may act readily. Many people who like milk, and know its value as a strength-giver, think they cannot use it because it gives them indigestion. Most of them could use it freely if they would drink it in the manner suggested.

In Tropical Countries Liver Chill Very Common

In Northern latitudes also the liver is a very vulnerable organ and requires careful watching. The concentrated vegetable juices in Dr. Hamilton's Pills act directly upon the liver and stimulate its action to a normal basis. The blood is purified, the skin grows clear, headaches disappear and robust health is firmly established. No medicine for the stomach, liver or kidneys can compare with Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c box at all dealers.

Dynamiting Mosquitoes

Dynamiting stagnant water holes is the new remedy discovered by citizens of West Haddonfield, N.J., for the wiping out of mosquito-breeding places.

For years past a number of pools lying between the railroad and Haddonfield avenue have furnished a bountiful crop of the big Jersey "skeeters." These stagnant lagoons could not be drained into the city sewerage because they lay lower than the sewers, and even if drained, would fill again with the first rain.

Someone suggested dynamiting the holes, and an expert was sent for. He drilled holes twenty feet in depth in the centre of each pool, then dropped a heavy charge of dynamite into them and fired it. The result was the destruction of veins of clay or rock in such a manner that the surface water soon disappeared into the earth.

The holes are now dry spots and the supply of mosquitoes has considerably diminished in the neighborhood—Philadelphia North American News.



WEAR FLEET FOOT SHOES
Cool, Cosy and Comfortable
WORN BY EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY
SOLD BY ALL GOOD SHOE DEALERS

W. N. U. 1121

The Only Peace Possible

When Germany Has Sacrificed Its Dream of Universal Domination

Today the only peace possible is with a Germany having sacrificed its dream of universal domination and having declared willingness to conform with the general conditions which must govern the society of nations. When the German people, either with or without its present government, comes to adopt this view, then the possibility of coming to an agreement will exist. The peace will impose itself unhindered by any criminal intent. It was the kind of peace of which Vanderhelde spoke recently in the name of the Belgian people. It is this kind of peace which the French Socialist party has not ceased to outline. It is this kind of peace which France and her allies intend to secure. A peace which has already been indicated with increasing clearness by several of the allied governments, notably that of Great Britain—L'Humanite, Paris.

Preservation of Fences

An experiment covering twenty years has determined the value of treatment was recently completed.

The posts were treated by the following methods:

1. By charring.
2. By filling rock around the post when set.
3. Putting on the preservation with a brush.
4. By the open tank method of treatment, which consisted in keeping the post and treating fluid heated up to the boiling point for two to three hours and then letting them cool down in the fluid.

The conclusions reached are as follows:

1. That charring the parts placed under ground does not add to their durability.
2. That filling in around the post with stone or bricks does not increase the durability.
3. That creosote is a better preservative than coal tar or petroleum.
4. That brush treatment is not nearly as effective as open tank treatment.
5. That cheap woods like cottonwood, when treated by the open tank method, are cheaper and just as durable as the high-priced cedar posts.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Discoverer's Reward

Long had he worshipped her at a distance, but his shyness prevented him from proposing.

Then, one evening, for the sweet sake of charity, a theatrical performance, in which the young man was leading lady and more adorable than ever. Afterwards the shy admirer drew near, his love being so valiant by the sight of her beauty.

"You are the star of the evening," he said as they stood alone in a corner.

"You are the first one to tell me so," said the damsel, with a happy blush.

"Then," he retorted promptly, "may I claim my reward as an astronomer?"

The lady looked puzzled.

"Why, the right to give my name to the star I have discovered!" said the young man, speaking boldly at last, and successfully.

I bought a horse with a supposedly incurable ringbone for \$30.00. Cured him with \$1.00 worth of MINARD'S LINIMENT and sold him for \$85.00. Profit on Liniment, \$54.

MOISE DEROSCE.

Hotel Keeper, St. Philippe, Que.

"It's a Great Shame"

One of the ladies of the Post Office Department recently approached the head of her branch and asked in tones of noticeable indignation, "Is it true, Mr. Smith, that the Department publishes a book in which all our ages are shown?" Repressing an inclination to reply that only one age for each person was shown, Mr. Smith told the lady that there was such a book published for official purposes, but that there was no occasion for distress as the book was confidential. "I don't care," she burst out, "it's very wrong, and I'm very angry; it ought not to be allowed; it's a great shame," and so on. Eventually, however, she calmed down and said, "Well, of course, I know you can't help it, Mr. Smith," and then, "Would you mind telling me how old Miss So-and-so is?"—St. Martins le Grand Magazine.

A Bawbee Problem

Sandy was walking along the road in deep thought and it was his misfortune who brought him to earth again with "Halloo, Sandy! Thinking of the bawbee?"

"No," replied Sandy, moodily. "Tomorrow's the wife's birthday, and I'm thinking of the present."

The German Character

Henry Ward Beecher Knew Germany as a Nation of Hypocrites More Than Forty Years Ago

More than forty years ago Henry Ward Beecher wrote Germany down as a nation of hypocrites. In the light of German lies and deceit in this war, what the great preacher said in 1875 can be keenly appreciated now.

It is wonderful what bad neighbors poor Germany seems to have. There is that great hectoring Belgium trying to pick a quarrel with her. There, is France, recovering from her great defeat with a rapidity which shows very little consideration for Germany's feelings. Austria, too, retains her sovereignty over twelve million subjects of German race, which, of course, is exasperating to the great empire. And don't Holland and Denmark persist in holding on to their nice bits of sea-coast with an obstinacy as annoying as Naboth's of old? And isn't there the Pope, who, as everyone knows, has countless armies at his back ready to march to Berlin? It really looks as if poor Germany might feel obliged to go to war with somebody, just to keep the peace! And to make her case harder, the unsympathizing persist in thinking that if there is a war in Europe at present it will probably be because Germany—or the group of soldiers who rule Germany—chooses it.—Ottawa Journal.

AN ANXIOUS TIME FOR ALL PARENTS

Children Often Seem to Pine Away and Ordinary Medicine Does Not Help Them

The health of children between the ages of twelve and eighteen years, particularly in case of girls, is a source of serious worry to nearly every mother. The growth and development takes so much of their strength that in many cases they actually seem to be going into a decline. The appetite is fickle, brightens gives way to depression, there are headaches, fits of dizziness, palpitation of the heart at the least exertion, and sometimes fainting. The blood has become thin and watery and the sufferer must have something that will bring the blood back to its normal condition. At this stage no other medicine can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Their whole mission is to make new, rich blood which reaches every part of the body, bringing back health, strength and energy. Miss Helen Taylor West, Toronto, says: "Two years ago I was so badly run down with anaemia that I could hardly get up. I believe I would get better. I could not go upstairs without stopping to rest, suffered from headaches, loss of appetite, and for two years the time was confined to the house. I was under the care of a doctor, but the medicine I took did not help me. The doctor then advised me to try mother to give me Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and although I did not expect they would help me after the doctor had failed, I tried them. I thought they might be worth trying. After taking two boxes there was such a marked change for the better that people asked me if I had changed doctors, and I readily told them the medicine that was helping me. I continued taking the pills until I had used eight boxes, when my health was fully restored, and I have since enjoyed the best of health. I hope my experience may be of some means of convincing some sickly person that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can restore them to health."

If you can get the pills through any dealer in medicine, by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Minister (who has kindly offered to write to parishioner's son at the front): Now, Mrs. McIntosh, is there anything else you'd like to say? Mrs. McIntosh: Ye might just finish up "Excuse the bad writin' an' spellin'," and that'll do fine, sir.—London Opinion.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

"Now, children," said the teacher, "I have been talking about cultivating a kindly disposition, and I will now tell you a little story. I once had a nice little dog, gentle as a lamb. He would not bark at passers-by or at strange dogs, and would never bite. William's dog, on the contrary, was always fighting other dogs, or flying at the hens and cats, and several times he seized a cow. He barked at strangers. Now, boys, which dog would you like to own—Henry's or William's?"

The answer came instantly, in one eager shout, "William's! Every-body's Magazine."

"Look at 'em!" exclaimed the burglar.

"Look at what?" asked the pocket-book snatcher.

"Them black an' white stripes that's all the style! I kin remember when they put 'em on us we thought we was disgraced!"—Washington Star.

"Can you tell me what a smile is?" asked a gentleman of a little girl.

"Yes, sir, it's the whisper of a laugh."—Answers.

In scrubbing floors

Old Dutch

makes the brush go a lot easier



India is Helping

Men and Money Continue to Be Forthcoming to Assist Britain in Struggle

An official despatch from Simla, India, says: "Interest in the war grows keener with each success of the allies, and strenuous efforts to assist towards final victory continue unabated."

The people of Bengal organized a stationary field hospital for service in Mesopotamia. This hospital, with the exception of the officer commanding, was staffed entirely by Bengali medical graduates and the personnel was entirely Bengali. Further scope for the national and patriotic aspirations of the Bengalis has been afforded by the raising of a double company of these men to be trained on the frontier, and when fit for service, sent to the front for active operations. Besides the Bengalis, three double companies of Indian Christians recruited from the Punjab have recently been raised and are doing well.

No less than six Indian officers and soldiers have now earned the Victoria Cross and 27 have gained the military cross.

Relations between the Government of India and the Amer of Afghanistan continue to be of the friendliest character, and the latter is scrupulously maintaining an attitude of neutrality which he promised at the beginning of the war.

The northwest frontier, partly owing to the Amer's friendly attitude, partly to the punishment inflicted last year on recalcitrant sections, and partly to the exposure of German attempts to introduce the religious element into the war, is enjoying unprecedented peace. The Afridis, the strongest and most important tribe, have remained staunch throughout to their engagements, thereby setting an example of loyalty to their neighbors. The only troublesome factors are the Mal Sudds, a tribe of hereditary robbers and raiders. Other than this there has been for many years.

For Asthma and Catarrh.—It is one of the chief recommendations of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil that it can be used internally with as much success as it can outwardly. Sufferers from asthma and catarrh will find that the Oil makes a most effective directions will give immediate relief. Many sufferers from these ailments have found relief in the Oil and have sent testimonials.

Must Be a Bad Lot.

The English are a people of hypocrites, liars and ruffianly thieves. The Russians are barbarians, whose sole idea of warfare is to commit the most horrible atrocities. The Italians are an absolutely putrid nation. The French, whose their government for the moment holds under the knout, are, according to Voltaire, half tiger and half monkey. Dirty and ignorant in time of peace, they have distinguished themselves in the course of this war by savagely murdering German women and children and innumerable prisoners. —Nachrichten, Berlin.



You may

freely indulge where Cowan's Maple Buds are concerned—they are made from the best products and contain no injurious substances—safety first in chocolate as well as other things.

Maddening Calendar

Turkish System of Keeping Account of Time Leads to Many Difficulties

The Turks count their day from one sunset to the next sunset, dividing the twenty-four hours into twelve as we do. This is plain sailing, but unfortunately sunset does not fall at the same hour day after day, and there ensue horrible complications to the innocent European.

By way presumably of jest the Turkish steamers follow Turkish and their railways Turkish time. The rich have watches specially constructed with two dials, one showing each time.

Apparently some enterprising Osmanli thought that the Turkish calendar erred on the side of simplicity and kindly invented a new complication. The Mohammedan year dates from the flight of the prophet in the seventh century. Each year the first month, Muharram, comes eleven days earlier, so the months do not mark the seasons like ours.

There is one more section for the benefit of the Turkish peasant, who in his rural retreats knows nothing of months. For him the year is composed of two seasons—hidralis, beginning on May 6, and kassin, beginning Nov. 7—so to him April 20 is the one hundred and sixty-fourth day of kassin.

Health cannot be looked for in the child that is subject to worms, because worms destroy health by creating internal disturbances that retard development, and cause serious weakness. Miller's Worm Powders expel worms and are so beneficial in their action that the systems of the little sufferers are restored to healthfulness, all the discomforts and dangers of worm infection are removed, and satisfactory growth is assured.

Process of Making Tapioca

The origin of tapioca which is becoming very expensive under the war demands is probably the least known of any article on the market. It is manufactured from tapioca flour on the Islands of Singapore, Penang and Java. This flour is made from the cassava or manioc plant. These potatoes often weigh over twenty pounds. They are washed, skinned, cut into small pieces and put into a grater, where the circular saws reduce them to pulp. The fine flour is separated by a revolving drum, and after being washed six times is dried on heated trays. It is then made into dough and pressed through sieves and baked.

M. Clemenceau's Tribute

The British troops, previously despised by William, are now giving his generals a sample of their strength, before which, in the long run, the Bosches will have to turn tail. The superior quality of the British army has got the better of all the Bosche counter-attacks, and the magnificent success of the British army, now grown big, has already made the invader feel the first effect of a military force upon whose intervention he had not reckoned. L'Homme Enchaîné (Paris).

PAINS QUIT! BACK-SORENESS GOES! TORTUROUS LUMBAGO CURED BY "NERVILINE"

**This Wonderful Curative
Liniment Has Almost
Magical Powers**

You can compare a congestive pain to a little fire. When congestion smoulders, pain comes and goes. Congestion grows into inflammation, tense, grows excruciating, and stays, too. There is an absolute antidote of pain—it is Nerviline.

New to you, perhaps is Nerviline, but known well in many lands as the most penetrating and pain-subduing pain remedy ever discovered. Not silly or ill-sounding, but pleasant—it rubs on. Not temporary action, but

permanent in its control of pain. Not an ache or a pain anywhere that it cannot remove, so soreness or strain that it has not the power to relieve.

Nerviline is the only remedy in the world sold under guarantee—if it does not relieve you, you get your money back. Proof enough that Nerviline is a remedy that will fulfill absolutely every requirement of a pain-reliever, both for internal and external use.

Backache it cures like magic. For rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, neuralgia, stiffness, sprains or strains, it is the only thing. Large bottle, 50 cents; trial size, 25 cents; at drug-gists. The Catarrh Co., Kingston, Canada.

NERVILINE

Aid For Farmers in Devastated Areas

**Canadians to Organize to Help
Belgians, Poles and Serbians**

Last year the agricultural relief of the Allies committee was formed in England under the immediate patronage of the King and the presidency of the Duke of Portland. The fund which is being raised is for the purpose of assisting in the restoration of agriculture in the countries of our Allies which have been devastated by war.

The British farmers desire to help these people to make a fresh start. A general committee thoroughly representative of British agriculture has been formed, and county agricultural societies have unanimously formed committees to arrange for contributions. Last spring considerable quantities of seed grain, livestock and implements were furnished to farmers in the regions of France from which the enemy had been driven back at the battle of the Marne. Some of the implements were of Canadian make and have given much satisfaction. It is intended to extend similar aid to farmers in Belgium, Poland and Serbia when the time comes.

New Zealand and Australia have joined in the movement. It is now desired to have a Canadian committee formed under the patronage of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and the sympathetic goodwill and co-operation of the Dominion and provincial governments. Through it Canadian farmers and others will be able to give very much needed and very highly appreciated aid in practical and economical ways. After correspondence, the Duke of Portland, on behalf of the British committee, cabled to the Hon. James W. Robertson to visit England and France to see at first hand the character of the needs and to discuss the means by which Canadian farmers and their families could most effectively and advantageously help their brethren in this time of their distress.

Teacher: Can you tell me what a hypocrite is?
Johnny: Yes, ma'am. It's a boy who comes to school with a smile on his face.—Brooklyn Citizen.



**Stored Up
Energy**

**Everybody needs it—
stored for emergency in a
well-developed, well-pre-
served, well-nourished, body
and brain.**

**Grape-Nuts food stands
preeminent as a builder of
this kind of energy. It is
made of the entire nutri-
ment of whole wheat and
barley, two of the richest
sources of food strength.**

**Grape-Nuts also includes
the vital mineral elements
of the grain, so much empha-
sized in these days of investiga-
tion of real food values.**

**Crisp, ready to eat, easy to
digest, wonderfully nourish-
ing and delicious.**

**"There's a Reason"
for Grape-Nuts**

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.,
Windsor, Ont.

W. N. U. 1121

Looking Into the Sky

**Physical Comfort Combined With
the Enjoyment of the Beauti-
ful and Mysterious**

It is pleasant to lie on the earth and look at the sky. The dreams you have had on the bank of the creek where you caught no fish and where you watched the daisy clouds in the blue, through the leaves that hung close above you are pleasant even as memories. Sometimes the leaves danced and you could hear the fairies whispering among them; sometimes the leaves were still and you knew that a fairy was peeping at you from behind each one. You believed in fairies then—at least you believed in them a little—but you were beginning to dream of things beyond things more real and more mysterious, and it was when you looked into the sky through the leaves that you best understood your dreams. Even more pleasant perhaps are the memories of the hours when you lay on the hill among the daisies and looked straight into the sky. There were no dreams then—at least no tangible ones. You were just a part of it—all of the endless blue and the sunshine and the far twinkling stars and the memories make you—at least a little of you—still a part of them.

And so it is pleasant even now to lie on the earth and look at the sky. It is a primitive sort of pleasure, but in it the sense of perfect physical comfort is combined with the enjoyment of the beautiful and the mysterious, and we can ask—no question of enjoyment than that.—The Indianapolis News.

Catarrhal Deafness Cannot be Cured

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarrhal deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarrhal deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a running sound or impaired hearing, and the hearing is lost. The tube is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and the tube returned to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. We will give you One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrhal Deafness cured by our method. J. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

"God Would Protect"

**Retort of Man Who Has Never Read
of the War**

A Plymouth Brother, who appeared at the Essex appeal tribunal, made the extraordinary statement that he had not read anything about the war.

"Do you mean to say that your country's affairs do not interest you?" asked Mr. C. Hope, K.C. "I don't know what it is happening to England?" "Only by hearsay." "Do you know England is in danger of invasion?" "I have heard so." "Do you believe it?" "I don't attach much importance to rumors." "What would be England's position if anybody accepted your view?" "I would protect." He was ordered to do work of national importance.

Costiveness and its Cure.—When the excretory organs refuse to perform their functions properly the intestines become clogged. This is known as costiveness and it neglected gives rise to dangerous complications. Parmelec's Vegetable Pills will effect a speedy cure. At the first intimation of this ailment the sufferer should procure a packet of the pills and put himself under a course of treatment. The good effects of the pills will be almost immediately evident.

A Farmer's Party

A "Farmer's Party" was recently held in Chicago, the invitations reading: "Please come like farmers and wear farmers' clothes." The hostess, who had been near a farm for 20 years, thought that the guests would ride to the party in oxcarts and wear overalls or other working clothes. To her great surprise they came in show clothes. All of which goes to show that it is a great compliment to be called a farmer nowadays.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria

Arrangements have been made for placing a life-sized photograph of John Travers Cornwall, the boy hero of the Juvall battle, in the Grimsby Hospital, in which he died, and for affixing on one of the walls a brass memorial plate.

More Women in German Universities

One of the results of the present world war is the astonishing increase of woman students in all German universities. Even the University of Munich, which has had more women among its students. Some of them are widows of soldiers.

Before the war few women of any rare cases studied anything but medicine, languages, philosophy, literature and art, but now they are taking up all kinds of scientific professions, even engineering, architecture and theology. The greatest attraction for them is law, however. In a few years Germany will have more women attorneys than any other country in the world.

Ontario Veterinary College

Under the control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario—Established 1867.
College will reopen on Monday the 2nd of October, 1916.
110 University Avenue, Toronto, Canada. Calendar on Application
E. A. A. Grange, V.S., M.S., Principal

In An Enemy Trench

**Twenty-five Feet Below Ground
With the Germans**

What life in an enemy trench is like may be gleaned from the personal description of a Tommy's brief taste of captivity in one: "There were eight or nine other Englishmen, all wounded, lying there; an 'I' was in front; right in the mouth of the dug-out where could see the trench, where a lot of Boches was sitting, smoking cigarettes 'an' talking in their own lingo. By 'an' by a German officer comes along. I knew he was coming, by the way those chaps all jumped 'an' dropped their smokes 'an' talked. They came to attention pretty smart; I'll say that for 'em. The officer spoke to the sergeant and we were all dragged out of the dug-out and taken down the trench to another one; down two passages and a lot of steps; must have bin 'out 'an' twenty feet down, I would say. It seemed the officer was put out at us 'bin left there, we could see anything. Well, there was no fear of us seem' much where they put us then."

That was in the afternoon, as it might be this afternoon. And all that night, and all the next day, and the day after that we lay there; and all that passed our lips was some mighty dirty water in a jar that was given us by a tall Boche that was on sentry in the passage, the first morning.

One feller said it was the Boches blowin' of us up. But I saw we'd got no sentry, no sentry, no sentry, I reckon it must be our boys back again in Contalmaison. I'd've bin out of it quick if it hadn't bin for my knees. There was a young lance corporal next me, wounded in the shoulder; very sick 'an' queer he was. I asked him to get along the passage a bit, 'an' give a shout to tell we were English there. He got out all right; a plucky lad, because two more bombs burst after he started. 'An' nex' thing I knew there was a young English officer down among us, 'an' half a dozen of our boys after him. My God, sir, we was glad to see his face; I tried to come to attention 'an' salute him. Lord, I'd've saluted his boots or his cap, if I'd seen 'em empty on the ground! It makes you think then you've seen a Boche officer. Then when you see one of ours you know what an officer is, 'an' what a gentleman is.

Denuding Britain of Finest Forests

**Re-Afforestation Will Be Necessary
After the War**

So much British timber is being used for the war, it is said by advocates of a Government scheme for re-afforestation that the war lasts another three years the British Isles will be entirely denuded of timber.

One feature of the situation is that some pre-war sources of supply are no longer available. Fifty-five per cent. of timber imported in normal times came from Russia, Sweden and Germany; 10 per cent. from Norway and 41 per cent. from France, Portugal and Spain. Since the war this country has had to rely partly on supplies from Norway and Sweden and largely on French and Portuguese supplies, and to make good the deficit from woods and forests in the British Isles.

To maintain the supply the nation is making huge inroads into its own standing timber. It is impossible to travel through a part of Scotland without seeing the wholesale cutting of trees. The axe is making a clean sweep of the whole woods.

There are only five million acres of wooded land in the United Kingdom at the present time.

Mothers can easily know when their children are troubled with worms, and they lose no time in applying the best of remedies—Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

"Yes," said the man whose room is on the fifth floor of the Royal Academy, "I'll tell you, Ford, if I had a room on the ground floor; but it's such a bother bringing it up and down, in the elevator, don't you know?"

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

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ARLINGTON

WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS
Something better than linen and big laundry bills. Wash it with soap and water. All stores or direct. State style and size. For 25c we will mail you.

**THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF
QUINCY, ILLINOIS**
28 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

Cook's Cotton Root Compound

A safe, reliable, regulating medicine. Good for three days. Give strength. No. 1. 10c. No. 2. 25c. No. 3. 50c. No. 4. 75c. No. 5. 1.00. No. 6. 1.25. No. 7. 1.50. No. 8. 1.75. No. 9. 2.00. No. 10. 2.25. No. 11. 2.50. No. 12. 2.75. No. 13. 3.00. No. 14. 3.25. No. 15. 3.50. No. 16. 3.75. No. 17. 4.00. No. 18. 4.25. No. 19. 4.50. No. 20. 4.75. No. 21. 5.00. No. 22. 5.25. No. 23. 5.50. No. 24. 5.75. No. 25. 6.00. No. 26. 6.25. No. 27. 6.50. No. 28. 6.75. No. 29. 7.00. No. 30. 7.25. No. 31. 7.50. No. 32. 7.75. No. 33. 8.00. No. 34. 8.25. No. 35. 8.50. No. 36. 8.75. No. 37. 9.00. No. 38. 9.25. No. 39. 9.50. No. 40. 9.75. No. 41. 10.00. No. 42. 10.25. No. 43. 10.50. No. 44. 10.75. No. 45. 11.00. No. 46. 11.25. No. 47. 11.50. No. 48. 11.75. No. 49. 12.00. No. 50. 12.25. No. 51. 12.50. No. 52. 12.75. No. 53. 13.00. No. 54. 13.25. No. 55. 13.50. No. 56. 13.75. No. 57. 14.00. No. 58. 14.25. No. 59. 14.50. No. 60. 14.75. No. 61. 15.00. No. 62. 15.25. No. 63. 15.50. No. 64. 15.75. No. 65. 16.00. 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THE THRESHERS LIEN ACT

Now that the threshing season is approaching every owner or operator of a threshing outfit should read "The Threshers Lien Act" carefully.

In the first place it provides that every thresher, whether he does custom work or threshing his own crops only, must each year, before commencing operations, register his machine with the Minister of Agriculture, at a cost of \$1, and procure a certificate of registration, which shall be kept posted in a conspicuous place upon the machine or separator during the whole of the threshing season. From the wording of the Act it would appear that if the certificate happens to be removed or accidentally lost, the owner would have to send and get another certificate. For failure to register his machine the offender loses his right to a lien for his account and is liable to a penalty not exceeding \$25.00 and costs.

But some one may ask why a thresher should pay \$1 to register his machine. That question is easily answered. The Noxious Weeds Act provides that every thresher shall thoroughly clean his machine both inside and out, and all his wagon racks after threshing each setting, and shall clean the grain threshed by him so that it shall not contain more than 100 noxious weed seeds, other than wild oats in 1,000 seeds of grain, and shall display on his machine a card containing the clauses of the Act referred to. For non-compliance with the provisions of the Noxious Weeds Act the thresher is liable to a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$50.00 and costs. Every one will admit that it is in the interests of the country to prevent weeds from spreading and in order to send out the cards and enforce the Act it is necessary for the Department to know who the threshers are. In addition to this, threshers who comply with the Threshers Lien Act are specially protected in having their bills paid. They come ahead of the man who supplied the farmer with seed ahead of the merchant who has fed the farmer for six months or more, ahead of the tax gatherer, and the farmer's hired man.

Without lawyer's fees, without court costs, without the use of a warrant or a bailiff, the thresher's account is absolutely safe; and it costs him to secure this protection each year, and in addition to get a copy of the Noxious Weed card and a certificate of registration, the paltry sum of \$1, which goes towards paying the costs incurred in the administration of the Act.

Moreover, it is very desirable in the interests of the public that reports of crop returns should be as accurate as possible.

Now, if every thresher in the Province registers his machine the Department of Agriculture can write him and get valuable information, statistics and returns that they cannot procure in any other way. In this connection it may be noted that any thresher who fails to send to the Department any information required of him is liable to the same penalty as for non-registration of his machine.

If a thresher desires to retain a lien on the grain for his threshing account he has to comply

strictly with the conditions set out in the Act:

1. He must have his machine registered.

2. He must satisfy any claim for wages for the threshing he is seizing for.

3. He must give notice of the retention during or forthwith after the threshing, and separate the retained grain from the bulk.

4. Upon such notice being, he may retain a sufficient quantity of the grain threshed to pay the total cost of threshing done that season with cost of haulage at 4 cents per hundred pounds for six miles or less and 1 cent per hundred pounds for every additional mile, provided that the total charge for haulage shall not exceed 20 cents per hundred pounds. There is no provision in the Act for the charging of interest, nor for the seizing of more than the quantity of grain which would approximately pay the total account for threshing and haulage.

5. He must separate the grain claimed from the bulk threshed and either (a) haul it away and store it in his own name, or (b) leave it in a separate bin on the premises.

6. If he hauls it away and stores it he may sell it at a fair market price after the expiration of fifteen days from the date of detention, retain his account and the charge of haulage and give the owner the balance, if any.

7. If he leaves the grain on the premises at the time of detention he must remove it within thirty days, even though the owner may consent to its remaining longer, as other creditors can seize it after the expiration of the time fixed by the Act for removal.

8. The thresher must also sell retained grain within the thirty days, unless the owner consents in writing to the same being held unsold for a longer period.

Some of the threshing account books used by threshers are in two parts. One gives a memorandum of the number of bushels of each kind of grain threshed, price per bushel and total amount, and contains a notice "that the above mentioned grain will be held by the Threshers' Lien until payment of this account in full with interest at — per cent per annum after — days from date." This is presumably signed by the thresher and given to the owner.

The counterpart contains a similar memorandum, with an acknowledgement of its correctness and of agreement to pay the amount in — days from date, followed by "I also acknowledge having received notice of retention of above mentioned grain under 'The Threshers Lien Act' until payment of this account in full." This is presumably signed by the owner and retained by the thresher.

The taking and giving of such memorandum is not a compliance with the provisions of "The Threshers Lien Act" of Alberta, and if contested the threshers would likely lose their claims.

The essentials to a thresher's lien in the Province are: 1. Registration of machine.

2. Notice of retention of sufficient grain to pay the threshing account.

3. Separation of the grain seized from the bulk threshed.

Cut this out and save it.

PUBLIC NOTICE

To Whom It May Concern:

I wish to announce to the Public that all trails on the south-half of Sec. 12-35-5 will be closed on and after the 15th day of September, 1916.

Lumber gates were erected this spring to oblige the public, yet the majority were too lazy or indifferent to close these gates. This land is now being fenced and all trails will be cut off on the above date. Trespassers will be prosecuted. Consort trail is 1 mile north.

H. L. CRISP
South 1/2 Sec. 12-35-5.

B. R. Cramer
Building Contractor

Monitor : : Alta.

Beaver
Lumber Co.



R. N. Lay, Manager

Lumber.

Go to Galvin Lumber Yds. Ltd.
for it

Because we have a full stock of everything required on your building, and you get just what you want not what you can get.

Fresh carloads of Wood-fibre, cement, lime and brick just arrived.

Fence Posts

We have the best stock of Cedar and Willow fence posts ever seen in our city.

Beaver Board

A supply of Oak, including wagon tongues, always on hand for repairs.

Our aim is to have the best stock and the best customers. We have both.

Galvin Lumber
Yards Limited

H. McKECHNIE, Mgr.

"OUR BEST"

FLOUR and FEED STORE

WE GUARANTEE "OUR BEST."

Weber Wagons

These waggons are all made of second growth hickory and will

Stand The Test

A carload has just arrived

Twine! Twine! Twine!

SOLE AGENTS FOR
BRAZEAU COAL

J. A. Hayes & Sons'

IMPLEMENTS : COAL : FLOUR

OUR MOTTO:—A square deal for a round dollar.

Pioneer Livery and Feed Stable

The Best Livery and Feed Stable
in the Village

Draying of all classes done at
Moderate Prices.

Mack MacDonald, : : Prop.

Palace Amusement Parlor

Johnson Bros., Props.

Pocket Pool and Billiards

Smokers Supplies : Cigars, Tobaccos

SOFT DRINKS

Main St. : : Monitor

BREITENBACH HAS FAITH IN RESOURCES OF WESTERN CANADA

DOMINION IS RICHEST GEM IN BRITISH CROWN

Lord Rhonda Believes That Canada Is Richer Than The United States In Agricultural Possibilities, and That This Country Is Destined To Be The Granary Of The World

Lord Rhonda, better known in Canada as D. A. Thomas, the great Welsh coal king, has added one more huge asset to his already colossal interests, namely, the collieries of Davis & Sons, Limited, in South Wales. The Consolidated Cambrian Limited, of which Lord Rhonda is chairman, control and own six collieries, with an output of 3,000,000 tons of coal per annum, which, with the additional output now acquired, will be increased to 5,000,000 tons per annum. The amount of money involved in this deal will be virtually \$10,000,000.

Besides being the chairman of a score of companies in Great Britain—nearly all allied to mineral industries—the capital of which is equal to the wealth of a nation of some pretension, Lord Rhonda has, in recent years, devoted special attention to the development of the material resources of the Empire.

Some years ago he sent agents—expert in coal, iron and other minerals—to various parts of the Empire, including South Africa, India, and Australia, and it is believed that he has shown his success in the nature of several industries in these countries by allowing his name to be indirectly connected with certain ventures. But some years ago he came to the conclusion that Dominion of Canada would eventually turn out to be the richest gem in the British Crown.

In an interview he then summed up his faith in Canada in these words: "Canada is richer than the United States in agricultural possibilities, and its mineral resources are limitless. Climatically, while it has no Florida, Canada has by far the best man-made climate in the Empire."

"In a few years, its eastern ports will be within easier reach of the great imperial emporiums and manufacturing industries of Great Britain. When the Hudson's Bay is opened for commerce, and the Welland Canal is completed Canada will not feel the competitive strength of its great neighbor to the south. She will become the granary for the world, and when the statesmen of Australia and the United States see a business basis for their mutual commercial advantage, Canada will find its place as a big Pacific influence, and aided by the Hudson's Bay, will become as great a mercantile power as is Norway."

"She needs people, of course, but that desideratum will not be wanting. She will succeed because she is British. The instinct—the best instinct—of the British are with her."

Lord Rhonda's eye was upon the Northwest of Canada. When he built a powerful, but light-draught, steamer for the Peace River, in Northern Alberta at a cost of \$250,000, old half-breed servants of the Hudson's Bay Company, and old timers, looked upon the undertaking as ridiculous. "How could a steamer like that ever reach Fort Vermilion, and others asked, 'Where is the trade by which she is to pay a dividend?'"

Her first voyage, a few weeks ago, was a record in speed and for handling merchandise. Simultaneously, however, with her departure, the Peace River Crossing, Mr. C. F. Law, Lord Rhonda's chief representative in Canada, announced that the great amalgamator of mines had come to bring oil down from the upper reaches of the river, and to meet new traffic that would arise when he had tapped the potash deposits that he believes are "somewhere up in the North."

It should not be assumed, however, that Lord Rhonda is taking a leap in the dark by these developments. He is following advice based on the reports of eminent geologists, mineralogists, and Government reports, all of which he has studied in conference with the best men that he could gather around him.

Some two years ago he bought a charter for construction of a railroad between Athabasca Landing and Fort Vermilion, traversing country believed to be saturated with minerals. He is building a great railway on the north banks of the Peace River, where there are treacherous rapids, so as to facilitate traffic. He owns several coal mines in British Columbia, and but for the war, which had the effect of discouraging the Alberta Government from lending Lord Rhonda the help that they otherwise would have extended to him, many of his subsidiary projects would have been launched by this time. His great desire, however, is to find potash, so as to make it impossible for Germany to retain the monopoly in that article.

Lord Rhonda with his daughter, Lady Marget, had a narrow escape from drowning when the Lusitania was torpedoed, and as a mark of his gratitude to Divine Providence for his deliverance he made a contribution to Red Cross and other funds of \$250,000.

Formidable Defenses

Along Belgian Coast No Spot Is Left Unguarded

A correspondent who has just been permitted to visit the Belgian coast reports on the formidable defenses that have been raised there. A long line of barbed wire entanglement stretches along the coast, and an endless series of long slender ship's guns protrude from the coarse grass of the dunes, and behind the dunes, crouch the heavy howitzers.

Underground dwellings of bomb-proof concrete form part of the great trench along the entire coast, he says, and are everywhere. Everywhere the endless line is occupied by sailors, who endeavor to find relief from the monotony of their life in gardening and in the care of their pigs, goats, rabbits and birds.

"Here and there one comes across an enormous unexploded shell, hurled ashore by one of the big British warships, and which now forms the ornamental centre of a flower garden."

"What one sees in the way of destruction is the work of the last few months, and which have on occasion halted smaller shells on the coastal towns with their quick-firing guns. But the damage done is not very great, at least not in Ostend and Zeebrugge, much less than one would have supposed. Even on the ground, but that was the work of the Germans, owing to the fact that these buildings helped to direct the enemy's fire on the occasions when he sought to destroy the most susceptible feature of the harbor, the big locks."

"The real work of destruction begins where the French land guns have been able to have their say. Middlekerke is a mass of ruins. It is a remarkable fact that 600 persons continue to crouch there. The school is even still attended by eighty children. But every house has its underground refuge, such as the soldiers construct in the front lines. Shells still fall in the place almost daily."

Middlekerke is now in such a state that the Germans no longer take up quarters there, but prefer to live in dugouts. Some of the houses are now to the French observers and gunners. Long walks can be taken in the southern part of the place by winding paths which have never been broken and dug out, half in, half under the earth, through garden walls, houses and cellars. In the village of Westende, which has been broken more thoroughly knocked to pieces than the watering-place, I noticed that the enemy's shells had spared the part of a wall of an inn on which was inscribed the name 'Le den Vrede' (The Peace Tavern)."

Canoe Gum Wanted

Samples Sent to Belgium for Piecing Parts of Artificial Limbs

This world war is producing calls for some very strange articles little known in modern commerce, far-reaching as it is, but one would imagine that the limit is reached by a request received by Dr. C. N. Bell from Dr. Blanchard, of Winnipeg, officer commanding a casualty clearing hospital in Belgium.

The article asked for is sought by the Belgian Red Cross officials in charge of the artificial limbs branch, and curiously enough is the native gum or 'pitch' used by the Indians in making watertight the sewn seams of their birch bark canoes. The Belgian officers have been told that this pitch would be an admirable glue for piecing together the parts of artificial limbs, as it would be insoluble in water or under moist conditions, and so local while in use. The canoe gum makes a good filler it is not a proper glue.

However, after a good deal of correspondence, Dr. Bell has secured two large samples through the kindness of Dr. Moore, of Fort Frances and A. McNaughton, of Fort William, and has forwarded them to Col. Blanchard to be handed over to the Belgian authorities with a full description of the composition of the gum and how it is secured and preserved.—Winnipeg Free Press.

At a Bohemian dinner a composer sat beside a society woman, who asked him, while he was writing anything that would live after he had gone. His reply was: "Madam, I am trying to write something that will enable me to live while I am here."

She: You promised to buy me a sealskin jacket.
He: Yes, my dear, I did, but I have had such a bad day in the market that I could not afford to buy you even an incandescent mantle.

Great Britain Making Supplies for Allies

Minister of Munitions Tells of the Great Increase in British Output

Reviewing the work of the government munitions department in the House of Commons, Edwin San Montague, Minister of Munitions, after telling of the immense increase in output in all kinds of guns and munitions, informed the House that all rifles and machine guns were being supplied from home factories. The munitions department is now fighting acquitted itself to the entire satisfaction of the British army and had won the praise of the French Minister of Munitions. This statement, he added, was particularly true of the heavy guns and howitzers. Mr. Montague said that half of the engine war resources of the country are required for the navy. Very shortly Great Britain, he said, would have provided for her own requirements and be able to devote her resources exclusively to the wants of her allies in regard to machine guns. Already, he said, she was sending large amounts of guns and machine guns to her allies; was sending to France one-third of her production of shell steel and transferring to her allies metals necessary for munitions.

The production of heavy shells, said the minister, was now 94 per cent greater than in 1914. There was now being produced in four days, he declared, as much howitzer ammunition as was produced during the whole of last year, while there were being turned out every month as many heavy guns as were existing at the formation of the Ministry.

The output of machine guns had increased fourteenfold, continued the minister, and there could be turned out in four weeks as many as existed at the formation of the Ministry. The output of high explosives was sixty times as great as a year ago, but the amount required was 11,000 to 12,000 tons as great as at the beginning of the war. The output of heavy ammunition, however, now covered the expenditure.

Referring to German press reports that the present offensive had made irreparable inroads upon the Allies' stocks of ammunition, Mr. Montague said it was a gross exaggeration. The expenditure of ammunition was more than double the amount that would have been considered adequate eight months ago, and the rate of expenditure was still increasing. The amount of ammunition consumed exceeded the entire British production during the first eleven months of war.

Saline Irrigation To Heal Wounds

New Methods Are Adopted in the Military Hospitals of Britain

Surgical dressings, says The Lancet, are now things of the past. Wounded soldiers in military hospitals are now being treated by a new method, "saline irrigation," as the doctors call it, recently invented by Sir Almon Wright. This saline irrigation consists of pouring a solution of salt from five to ten per cent of salt in it. It can be kept at a normal standard of warmth in an ordinary chamber, and the fluid is conveyed to the wound by a rubber tube, conveying the fluid to a small glass tube.

The officer in question, who has been treating wounded soldiers since the battle of Jutland, told the writer: "We on no account apply a dressing. Surgical dressings—lint, bandages and wool—are not being used, except for cosmetic reasons. The transportation of a wounded soldier from the field of battle, when his wound must be covered up in the old way with lint and antiseptic, is a bed with a rubber tube, conveying the fluid to a small glass tube."

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"Take, for instance, the case I have here of a soldier who has a severe shrapnel wound in the knee. You see that, while the bedclothes are arranged in the usual way over the upper part of his body, a sort of 'cradle' is formed over the lower part so as to keep the wound quite clear from any possibility of contact with the coverings. Here the salt water is trickling down all the time, drop by drop, from the glass tube on to the wound, running day and night without intermission, and carrying off the poison from the wound and keeping it clean and cool. The saline irrigation undertakes to clean up and heal most septic wounds in three or four days. The salt draws out from the infected tissues the lymph which was spoiling its power of resistance to the poisonous bacteria, while it draws into the tissue from the blood stream the lymph which is the enemy of the microbe."

On the other hand, Sir Almon Wright argues that the ordinary dressing is liable to become a source of infection, and that the free discharge of lymph from the wound, though it is contrary to truth to say that nurses allow dressings to stick and cause bleeding on removal.

"As regards burns," the doctor concluded, "the French have discovered a most efficacious method of spraying severe burns with paraffin."

We admit that we are superstitious, but not to the extent of preferring twelve dollars to thirteen.

THE TRUE BOND OF EMPIRE IS FOUNDED ON LIBERTY AND JUSTICE

PRESERVING THE IDEALS OF WORLD FREEDOM

A. J. Balfour, In An Address To The Overseas Parliamentary Delegates, Analyses The Bond Which Holds Together The Greatest Empire In The World's History

Before the year 1914 probably all who were present had discussed the future of the British Empire, analysed the bonds which held together that great political organization which had no parallel in the world's history, and perhaps each man had asked himself whether, when the moment of stress, of difficulty and of danger occurred, the bonds would stand the strain of any future world catastrophe. Perhaps those who thus meditated had little notion that within a few years perhaps a few months, a strain would have been put on the British Empire which might well have destroyed the most deeply knit organization. They all knew how it had stood the test. (Cheers.)

It would be one of the marvels of history that in the early days of this year the empire as one man showed its resolve to join with the Mother Country in the great effort to maintain the ideals of world freedom which it was the boast of our race to have spread throughout the world, and each of its own impulse, moved by its own sentiments of patriotism, without pressure or persuasion, sent of its best in men and resources to help in the common cause. No greater triumph of our race had ever occurred. (Cheers.) It was said the other day, perhaps with some truth, that we had not powers of organization of which more artificial communities (laughter) have shown themselves capable; but there was a natural growth which, if born of the best things of the human spirit, will produce better than any mechanical organization, and such a natural growth was the British Empire. German writers of great capacity and great learning, deeming themselves inspired by the profoundest philosophical wisdom, had with an air of triumph announced to the world that the ideal of world freedom which kept Germany together was not the representative assembly which Germans elected to meet in Berlin, but that the German Empire in one sense it might be said at this moment that one of the bonds of the British Empire was the British army, but in a very different sense.

The British army was a bond of empire because it was spontaneously composed of elements of each of the self-governing Dominions, not fulfilling their own conception of their national destinies, but—whether from Australia, Canada, South Africa, New Zealand, India, or wherever they came from—forming one united body with one will and purpose. (Cheers.) He did not trouble his head much, especially at a moment like this, with the future constitution of the empire. He did not ask himself whether it would be wise, and if wise, easy, to modify the constitutional relations which empire was forming. He looked forward to that problem with confidence, because whether we changed the constitution of the empire or left it as it was, whether we changed the constitution we did so in a far-reaching sense or otherwise, it must always remain the fact that we were bound together essentially and fundamentally because all shared one common ideal of freedom, liberty and good government. That was the true basis on which empire was founded, and if we were altogether now engaged in the present tremendous struggle it was because we were animated by a sense that the empire was one, and that we should not be broken into one language, and, broadly speaking, one set of laws—one spirit of law in any case—had one idea of political freedom, and were determined that these should not be broken into by another nation, however well organized, and that what we meant to preserve for ourselves we would preserve also for other nations. (Cheers.)

What a Salient Is In reports and records of the war there are few words more frequently met with than "salient." Yet a noun it is quite modern, and is only to be found in the most modern dictionaries, but as an adjective it was in use centuries ago in its original sense of "leaping." Now that leaping is prominent, and so this became the secondary meaning. Then as that which projects is also prominent, a projecting angle was called a salient angle, and the expression passed into use by military authorities. Short as it is, however, it has found it too long, and dropping the "angle," gave us the new term which we are all familiar.

Visitor (at penitentiary): But what ever induced you to take up safe-cracking for a living?
Prisoner: Oh, I dunno, lady. I guess I had a natural gift for it.

Mrs. Jiggs: So your daughter married a surgeon?
Mrs. Noggs: Yes, I'm so glad. At last I can afford to have appendicitis.

Think Casualties Are Few

Officers Assert Losses in Men Suffered Are Small Price to Pay for Gains

To the civilian who notes the figures in the casualty lists issued every 24 hours, and sees fresh convoys of wounded arriving daily at the big London railway stations, it seems that England is paying a terrible and ghastly price for whatever she is gaining by the "big push."

On that point the opinions of the fighting men themselves are of interest. Chance afforded a London reporter an opportunity to obtain the views of two officers on the question of casualties. It was when a hospital ship laden with wounded reached the landing stage at Southampton, and he was permitted to go aboard. "What do you think of the British casualties?" he asked the wounded major of a battalion which played its part at Fricourt, Montauban, and Bazentin. He was a good deal of other officer, the adjutant of a battalion which fought its way through La Boisselle to Contalmaison. One had the experience of a good deal of comparison; the other has been at the front since the early days of 1915.

"There's a good many of them of course. Seeing the whole lot in a narrow funnel, as you do here, it must seem tremendous. You can't see them in the way of the western front without casualties. But I'm bound to say it wasn't the number, but the fewness of them that impressed me there. I mean, of course, for the fire we've had to face. What do you think?"

He turned to the adjutant. "I think the proportion of casualties is pretty much the same as it's been in all the offensives on this front; but the balance will prove to be different. This war is just buying and selling. It's a matter of money to spend; but in business, people don't worry about the laying out of \$250,000 if they see a good and safe return for it. It's a matter of investment if you can buy sixty or seventy, or a hundred thousand for \$1,000."

"The major said, 'Perhaps you've heard of those documents found on prisoners, sent by German companies in the line to their headquarters in the rear, bearing such statements: 'Company reduced to nine men and one officer, battalion reduced to 20 men and 3 officers,' and that sort of thing. It's a matter of paying for, you know. The whole thing is very different from Loos; I know that. We're getting an infinitely better return for our money."

"We are gaining in ground; but that's a small thing to the enormous gain in man power and morale. You can't see that from the front, but you stand a lot of this, a dozen or eight more of it than Germany could possibly stand. Our chaps are in better heart to-day than they've ever been since 1914."

"In the early days it was a case of pitting flesh and blood against metal. The Germans had the overwhelming advantage of machine guns, and in every mortal way, except in the spirit of his men. But when the boots on the other foot now, and will be still more so, it's a matter of a few more German positions. For, in addition to everything else, mind, they had us beaten out of sight in the matter of relative positions, fields of fire, cover from snipers, field of view, and all that. But the greatest difference is in the matter of guns and ammunition."

"Why, it wouldn't worry me much if our casualties were twice as heavy as they are; no, three or four times."

"Nor me. Not a bit," agreed the adjutant. "We all know there must be big fighting and lots of it, to finish this war; and there can't be big fighting without casualties. On the basis which we're fighting just now, I wouldn't care if our casualties were ten times as numerous as the Germans'—that's the cause, on the present relation of gains to losses, of what we sell to what we're getting for it; if our casualties were ten times as many, they are, the war would be over before the summer is over and Germany would be down and out."

"I tell you another thing," said the other officer. "A rare lot of these present casualties will be fighting fit again within a month from the clinics. In fact, they are, and watch their smoke when they get out again."

Without Ice

To keep the butter cool in hot weather without the help of ice, soak an ordinary building brick in cold water for some time, then wrap it in a wet cloth and put it in the coolest place that can be found. The evaporation of the water will keep the brick cold, and butter placed on it will fare as well as if ice were used.

General Local News of The Town and District

Readers Can Make This Column
More Interesting By Informing
The Editor of Events Occur-
ing Hereabouts

Mr. and Mrs. N. Kilburn of Red Deer, formerly of Provost, were visitors in town during the week.

Hugh McKechnie journeyed to Wilkie, Sask., on Monday.

Birth—On Sunday, Sept 10th to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Mathews a son.

Miss Mabel Radel is attending highschool in Edmonton.

Rev. J. W. Anderson of Castor, chairman of the Methodist Church work in this district, is on his annual round of visiting and inspection. He is now in this district meeting the various boards.

Building operations started Tuesday on the new elevator. It will be completed by the end of the month.

There should be no scarcity of coal around Monitor this year, judging from the number of dealers. No less than five are figuring on handling coal. If it tends to keep the price of coal down, we should worry.

Birth—On Aug. 31st to Mr. and Mrs. J. R. VanNest, a son.

S. S. Beebe left for Tenafly New Jersey, on Wednesday, where he will spend the winter months.

Several of the local soldiers, whose leave had expired, took advantage of the extension of leave, wired into camp and were granted extra time.

Game wardens have just received instructions from Edmonton to strictly enforce the Game Act, and to summons all those who are hunting without having the necessary license.

The Department intends making an example of those men who are shooting without a license and they will be heavily fined.

Considerable road work is being done in the district this fall and many of the bad holes are being filled and graded.

A bridge is in course of erection near Ray Barnes' house, and we understand that some improvement will be made on the road as far north as the Lake.

The regular meeting of the Ladies Aid was held on Wednesday afternoon, at the home of Mrs. A. Christenson. The ladies have decided to put on a Chicken Pie supper, on Monday Oct 9th, Thanksgiving Day.

Particulars will be announced later.

W. H. Olson and the Beaver Lumber Co. will instal public weigh scales, this month.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE NEWS

Farmers who received seed grain or relief from the government will have to pay off their liens before the 30th of June, next year.

AUCTION SALE

Wednesday, September 20th

S. W. 1 24-37-8
SALE AT 12 FREE LUNCH
12 HEAD OF HORSES
72 HEAD OF CATTLE

5 mares, in foal, 6 to 9 yrs. 3 mare colts 1, 2 yr old, 3 geldings. 72 head cattle. 2 good milch cows; 7, 3 yr old steers; 3, 2 yr old; 24 extra good cows; 5, 2 yr old heifers; 12 head 1 yr steers and heifers; 18 spring calves; 1 reg'd 2 yr herford bull. Pigs, chickens, ducks, harness horse blankets, all kinds of farm machinery, household goods.

Terms: a cash, \$20 and under cash, balance, a credit of 12 months will be given on joint lien note at 8% 5% off for cash.

Col. J. R. Whitney, Auctioneer.
Ned Dexter, Owner.

HONOR ROLL OF MONITOR VOLUNTEERS

Names of those who enlisted from this district:

Robert Livingston
J. L. O. Ford
Hugh McDonald
Harvey Johnson
Thomas Martin.
Harry S. Johnson.
Phillip Whitney.
J. Harvey.
D. S. King.
A. E. Walker.
W. A. Spencer.
S. Frazer.
Hyland
Collier
George Cutts
Walter Purdy
Fred Herity
Walt Beatson
R. Clark
A. J. Connah
Alvin Shannon
R. J. Harrison
Jas. A. McCulloch
Carl Goodman
Jack McTavish
J. O. Beesley
Alex Smith
John Osborne
Claude (Pat) Stewart
Gilbert Ryckman
Wallace Willey
Ivan Fisher
J. Gillesoid
Marion Smith
Jack Cross
Andy McNair
S. Robson
Bob Edwards
George Palmer
Bill Palmer
J. S. Noad
Archie Sinclair
A. Hennessey
F. H. Piper
Albert Deacon.
J. W. Moore
J. Crosswell
Jeff. W. Kay
N. R. Rogers
Jack Thachanko
Dave Connell
Ralph Connell
John Munson
Harold Duncan
Roy Anderson
Fred Deacon
Frank Deacon
L. C. Cunningham
Martin Plumb

If any names have been left out please notify the News.

The strike of the transit men in New York is rapidly spreading, and all surface cars are at a standstill. The subways and elevateds cannot handle the crowds. It is expected that the other transportation unions will strike, involving 750,000 men.

Canadian Pacific Rly.

BANFF EXCURSION

Sept 1st to Oct. 30th.

Round Trip
- \$18.50 -

Good For 60 Days

Full particulars and tickets from any C.P.R. ticket agent or
R. DAWSON,
District Pass. Agent, CALGARY.

J. HANSON

Contractor and Builder.

Plans and Specifications
Furnished.

All Work Guaranteed.

MONITOR : ALTA.

The Monitor Cash Hardware

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,
Furniture, Farm machinery.

BEDS, SPRINGS,
and MATTRESSES.

Crockery

PAINTS, VARNISH, E.
KALSOMINE.

NEW and BIG STOCK
OF AMMUNITION
BL/CKSMITH COAL.

Tudhope-Anderson &
Nova-Scotia Buggies
Massey-Harris
Machinery

J. I. Case Machinery Co.
Sawyer and Massey Co.

Engines & Threshing Machines

Wall paper, Tar paper and
Building paper.

Linoleum and Oilcloth

GASOLINE 45 cents a gal
COAL OIL 30 cents a gal

RUBBER BELTING
AND
THRESHERS SUPPLIES

CASKETS & COFFINS
ALL SIZES.

Walk a Block and Save Money

W. H. Olson, Prop.

Agent for Govt. Telephone

THRESHERS!

We have a full line of
Steam Fittings, Packing
Waste, Forks, Etc
Lubricating Oils, Gasoline
and Kerosene
In any quantity

See Our Windows For
U. M. C. and CANUCK
AMMUNITIONS

Guns and Sportsmen's Supplies

L. R. Beebe Hardware Co.

MONEY TO LOAN!

ON IMPROVED FARM LANDS
AT ANY DISTANCE FROM THE
RAILWAY, AT 8 PER CENT

FARMERS! I HAVE A LARGE SUPPLY OF MONEY
FOR IMMEDIATE LOANING, ALL APPLICATIONS
INSPECTED PROMPTLY, NO DELAY.
WRITE OR CALL TO HAVE INSPECTIONS MADE
ON YOUR PROPERTY, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS AS TO LOCATION OF LAND AND IMPROVEMENTS.

W. M. GEHRKE

MONITOR ALBERTA

INSURANCE

Fire, Accident, Sickness
Automobile.

Agent for C. P. R. and Hudsons Bay
LANDS

Town Lots

Real Estate

W. S. McCULLOCH MONITOR